Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HOOKWORM OVA.

TECHNIQUE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF FRESH MATERIAL AND FOR MAKING PERMANENT MOUNTS OF THE SPECIMENS.

By MARK J. WHITE, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

1. Agitate about 0.5 gram of feces with 5 or 6 cubic centimeters of water in a small test tube. The centrifuge tube is suitable.
2. Strain through two layers of gauze to remove the too consistent particles of feces, and wash the residue with a sufficient quantity of water so that the total filtrate will properly fill a centrifuge tube.
3. To the tube of filtrate add and diffuse therein 5 drops of a 1 per cent solution of "Toluidinblau" in a 2 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid.
4. Centrifugate sufficiently, two minutes.
5. Decant all supernatant fluid.
6. Place two oeses of the sediment on a slide and spread by gentle pressure with a cover glass.
7. Magnify 105 times in a subdued light (oc. 4, ob. 3 Leitz).

The dye imparts blue and purple tints to the fecal material and a light-brown tint to the eggshells. This polychromatic effect greatly facilitates the locating of the eggs, which are then magnified 370 and 1,000 times for the purpose of more definite identification of the blastomeres (oc. 1, ob. 7, and oc. 4, ob. 1/12 oil Leitz).

These stained specimens may be satisfactorily mounted by rimming with melted paraffin. In such mounts the complete development of the egg, including the first embryonic stage, may be watched. As the egg becomes mature and the shell disintegrates, the embryo, whether dead or alive, takes on a purple color, as the result of coming in contact with the small quantity of unattached stain present in the mount. As long as the egg shell remains intact its color is light brown, but as soon as it permits the unattached dye to come in contact with the contained embryo the color of the egg changes, so that instead of a light-brown egg there is a purple egg.

In some instances the embryos entirely escape from their egg shells and lie free in the field, but dead, having taken a beautiful purple color. In others they remain coiled up dead in the egg shells. This change increases the value of permanent mounts, as some of the eggs may remain brown, while others show the embryos stained purple. It is necessary to avoid pressure on these mounts, as the embryos are very fragile, and the movement of the surrounding air bubbles is likely to cause fracture and displacement.